

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPOSTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS.  
With which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT  
Subscription, paid in advance,  
\$12 per annum. Postage to any  
part of the World \$2.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

ON SALE  
THE  
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE  
FOR 1911.  
Complete Edition ... \$10.00  
Small ... 6.00  
Agents in all the Foreign  
Settlements throughout the Far  
East.

No. 16,571. 號一十七百五千六萬第 日一十月五年三就宣 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1911. 三拜禮 號七月六年一十百九千一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS  
THE  
"MOUTRIE"  
COMBINED  
PLAYER-  
PIANO  
Perfect in every detail  
PRICE \$800.  
CASH  
OR  
EASY PAYMENTS.  
S. MOUTRIE & CO.,  
LIMITED.  
[a30-6]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE CO., LD.,  
HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.  
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:  
J. A. WATTS, Esq., Managing Director.  
A. J. HUGHES, Esq., Secretary.  
S. B. NEILL, F.I.A., Actuary.  
A strong British Corporation registered  
under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life  
Insurance Companies Acts, England.  
Insurance in Force ... \$37,855,885.00  
Assets ... \$415,250.00  
Income for Year ... \$566,559.00  
Total Security to Policyholders \$216,813.00  
LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Can-  
ton, Macao and  
B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary, Philippines.  
Alexandra Building.  
C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector Hongkong.  
Advisory Board: Hongkong.  
SIR PAUL CHATER, Kt., CMG.  
T. F. ROUGH, Esq.  
C. J. LAURENTZ, Esq.  
[a1351]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 375 lbs. net  
In Bags 250 lbs. net  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1364]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
RELIANCE CROWN  
TARPAULING  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO  
Sole Agents.  
[1404]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## TIMETABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every 1 hour.  
SATURDAYS.  
Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
SUNDAYS.  
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., every half hour.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong 1st April, 1909. [a545]

THE  
"CORONATION" WINE.  
POMMERY AND GRENO.  
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.  
SOLE AGENTS:  
CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR & CO.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
[92a]

## CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

HONGKONG TO CANTON—Daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).  
CANTON TO HONGKONG—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).  
HONGKONG TO MACAO—Weekdays at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.  
Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M.  
MACAO TO HONGKONG—Weekdays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.  
Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 4 P.M.  
CANTON TO MACAO—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 9 P.M.  
CANTON TO WUCHOW—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.  
WUCHOW TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A.M.  
WUCHOW TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 A.M.

The exact times of departure can always be ascertained at the Office of the Company or Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON.

The above sailings are subject to change.

Booking Office Open Daily (Sunday excepted), 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
[a144] Hotel Mansions, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

## MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

At A.B.C., Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.  
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines, and Boilers, and Electrical Engineering.  
Manufacturers of Condensers, Steam Turbines, etc., etc.

AT NAGASAKI—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

	Length on Keel-Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance on Bottom.	Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.
No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	25 ft.
No. 2	350 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
No. 3	714 ft.	88 ft.	34 ft.

3 Dry Docks.  
1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.  
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready at short notice.

AT KOBE—Telegraphic Address: "WADADOCK" KOBE.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 Feet.	580 Feet.
" Breadth "	55 "	66 "
" Draft "	22 "	26 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.  
The Floating Shearlegs, capable of lifting 40 ton weight.  
ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.  
[a761]

## WO HING & CO.,

No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH CLASS

SWATOW DRAWN WORK.

LATEST FASHIONS OF

CANTON EMBROIDERIES, SILK LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

SILK AND LINEN GOODS, GRASS-CLOTH, ETC., ETC.

INSPECTION SOLICITED. PRICES REASONABLE.  
[a591]

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

(ALL SIZES)

TEAKWOOD ICE SAFES,

ICE PICKS, ICE SHAVES,

ICE PAILS, ICE BLANKETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
[a22]

## LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES.

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

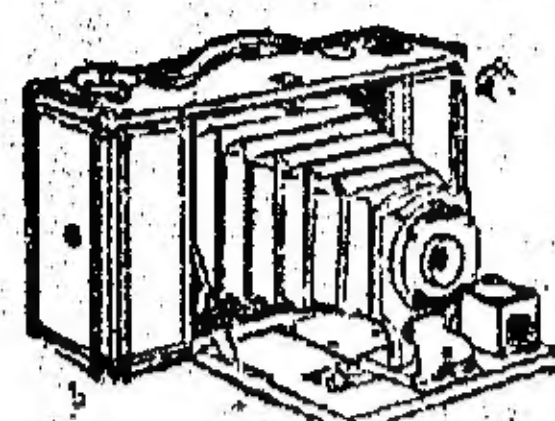


PHOTO GOODS of every description, EASTMAN

KODAKS and CARBINE CAMERAS, &c.

FRESH KODAK FILMS IN STOCK.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY.  
[257]

## ENGLISH VARNISHES.

FINEST QUALITY FOR LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

ALSO FOR BUILDERS, DECORATORS, PAINTERS, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS,

SHIP AND YACHT BUILDERS, ETC.

ALL KINDS OF

BODY VARNISHES, COPAL VARNISHES, SPECIAL VARNISHES FOR  
TEAKWOOD, FRENCH POLISH, BLACK LACQUER, ETC.

IN STOCK IN HONGKONG.

Apply for Buyers' Guide and full information to—

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LD.,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

W. D. GRAHAM,

GENERAL MANAGER IN THE EAST.  
[a733-5]

## WEISMANN, LTD.

BAKERS.

CONFECTIONERS.

CATERERS.

RESTAURANTEURS.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.  
[a54]

## KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

BOOKS ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE:

The King's Empire, with an Introduction, by W. H. Fitchett; Illustrated from Photographs and Drawings in Colour; 2 Volumes ... \$18.00

A Short History of the British People, by J. R. Green, M.A., 4 Volumes; Illustrated ... 32.00

The Ocean Empire: Its Dangers and Defence, by J. R. Green, M.A., 4 Volumes; Illustrated ... 5.25

Oversea Britain: a description of the Geography, the Historical and Political Development and the Resources of the Empire, by E. F. Knight ... 5.00

British Central Africa, by Sir Harry Johnston ... 10.25

Australia: Painted, by P. F. Spence, and described, by Frank Fox ... 16.50

Australia: The Making of a Nation, by John Foster Fraser ... 2.75

The Commonwealth of Australia, by B. E. Wice ... 6.50

The Dominion of New Zealand, by Sir Arthur P. Douglas ... 6.50

Home Life in Ireland, by Robert Lynd ... 4.50

The Gates of India, by Sir Thomas Holdich ... 8.00

The New Nation: A Survey of the Conditions and Prospects of South Africa, by H. B. S. Freeman ... 2.75

A Short History of British Colonial Policy, by H. E. Egerton ... 3.10

An Olive Branch in Ireland, by William O'Brien, M.P. ... 8.00

Canada and The Empire, by W. B. Lawson ... 5.25

The Golden Land: The True Story of British Settlers in Canada, by A. E. Copping ... 4.50

ORDER AT ONCE: Special Coronation Number of Graphic, Sphere, Illustrated London News, &c.

The Centenary Edition of the Works of Charles Dickens, in 36 vols., each volume contains a Dickens Stamp and Fully Illustrated; Price \$2.75 per volume.

The Book of the Coronation, with 8 full Page illustrations in Colour and Numerous Illustrations ... \$0.80

Pure Folly: The Story of the Follies; Illustrated ... 80

Poultry Culture for Profit ... 80

Art Needlework Made Easy, by Mrs. Townsend ... 80

Business Handwriting, by A. W. Rogers ... 80

Mitman's Office Desk Book ... 80

If I were King George, by "Happy" ... 80

The King's Dog ... 80

The Beginner's Guide to Carpentry ... 80

Workshop Wrinkles and Recipes ... 80

Motor Boats Simply Explained ... 80

After Death: A Personal Narrative ... 80

The Influence of the Mind on the Body, by Paul Dubois ... 80

How to Keep Fit, by A. T. Schofield ... 80

Nervousness, by A. T. Schofield ... 80

MALAYAN DOLLAR RUBBER COMPANIES, with details of planted Area and Estimates of Outputs and Dividends, by F. C. Peck ... \$1.50

CORONATION PLAYING CARDS; 60 cents and \$1.75 per pack.  
[a25]

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.  
Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.  
Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A. 1, and Watkin's.  
DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, or 631.  
No. 1 DOCK. No. 2 DOCK. No. 3 DOCK.  
Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 376 ft. Docking Length 481 ft.

Every description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,443 square yards, or 15.15 acres. Custom-house brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate. Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.  
[a713]

## HOTELS HONGKONG HOTEL

FINEST HOTEL IN THE FAR EAST.

Recently Refurnished and Redecorated.  
Large Airy Public Rooms.  
Electric Lighting, Lifts and Fans.  
Suites de Luxe.  
Bedrooms with European Bath and Lavatory attached.  
Perfect Sanitation.  
The new Lounge will shortly be Completed.  
A la Carte Restaurant and Grill Room Open 1st October.  
J. H. TAGGART, Manager  
[a31]

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS HOTEL

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a630]

## GRAND HOTEL

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly renovated, extensively enlarged, and is now luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every respect, situated in the most central position. Large and Airy Rooms, Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, Electric Light Throughout and Fans, Large and Comfortable Lounges, Private and Public Bars and Billiard Rooms, CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. Sanitary Arrangements of the latest, HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Twin and Dinner. Special Rates for married families on application to

JOSEPH REICHMANN,  
[a43] (also leading agent for GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo).  
TELEPHONE No. 197.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910.

## "BRAESIDE." PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour.  
Telephone No. 690.  
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,  
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

## VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMKIN—CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.

Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMKIN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION

## MACAO HOTEL

MACAO

Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."  
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA GRANDE Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under experienced European Supervision. GUIDES AND CHAISES PROVIDED. Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER Proprietor.  
[a773]

## DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

DENTAL SURGEON.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1st FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [a408]

## SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a479]



## INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE,

STONE GINGER BEER,

PYERIS-Sparkling Mineral Table Water.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

LIMITED,

HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications should be accepted. Communications should be signed with the name of the contributor.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: PAGES, Cables: A.B.U. 5th Ed. Latimer.  
P. O. Box, 14. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERT ROAD C LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.4

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 7TH, 1911.

We have heard nothing so far by telegram of any discussion by the Imperial Conference of the important question of Imperial Preference, and this fact strikes us as somewhat significant in view of the efforts now being made by the United States Government to pass a Bill dealing with trade reciprocity with Canada. President TART, as the telegrams have told us, expects the Senate to approve the Bill this week, and in one of his recent speeches the President expressed his confidence that the actual operation of the Reciprocity Agreement would be so beneficial to both that the arguments now used against its adoption would be only remembered as exaggerated instances of a perverted imagination. We do not know whether this refers to the arguments on both sides of the boundary line, or only to the American arguments, if there are any against the step. Such an Agreement would obviously be a nail in the coffin of Imperial Preference, which has been so persistently advocated not only in Great Britain but in the Colonies as well. In a speech made a couple of months ago by President TART it was indeed distinctly avowed that the American purpose in offering reciprocity to Canada was to defeat the British policy of mutual trade preferences within the Empire. "No more remarkable statement respecting the relations of the Mother Country and the self-Governing Dominions," declared Mr. BORDEN, the Leader of the Opposition in Canada, "was ever uttered by any statesman of Mr. TART's position." Notwithstanding, however, that Sir WILFRED LAURIER

in 1902, and again in 1907, pledged Canada to a policy of Preferential Trade between Great Britain and the Dominions, the Canadian Government has now under consideration a Bill providing for reciprocity with the United States, which is calculated to destroy any prospect of consummating a policy of reciprocity within the Empire. Therefore great interest would attach to any statement made by Sir WILFRED LAURIER at the Imperial Conference on this important question. When it was recently announced that Sir WILFRED was hesitating as to attending the Conference, the Opposition in Canada at once ascribed his hesitation to be due to the embarrassing position in which he had been placed by this Reciprocity Bill. Will he go to that Conference, asked the Opposition Leader, and reaffirm the policy of mutual trade preferences within the Empire while at the same moment he is attempting to drive through Parliament an agreement which absolutely destroys the possibility of any such policy? "Mr. TART's utterance," added Mr. BORDEN, "is no idle declaration. Its most serious feature is its profound truth." Though Sir WILFRED LAURIER may have hesitated as to attending the Imperial Conference, we know that he overcame his hesitation and reached London in the middle of May, and has doubtless taken the prominent part in the deliberations of the Council that is expected of him as one of the leading statesmen of the Empire. In view of the pledges the Canadian Premier has already given on the subject of mutual trade preferences within the Empire, we may assume his attitude on the question of Reciprocity with the United States to be that it does not destroy or militate against the policy of British preference to which Canada is already committed, though it is difficult to see how such a case can be successfully made out. More likely does it appear that this Reciprocity Agreement, if it is concluded, will strike a shattering blow at British Imperial unity, for surely there are reasonable grounds for believing that, as an English member of Parliament has put it, "in the long run the Reciprocity Agreement will rob Canada of her nationality and her independence, and will turn Canadian hopes and aspirations away from the Motherland and divert the channels of trade from Canada to the United Kingdom to her immensely powerful and populous neighbour to the South." Such a prospect emphasises very strongly the justification for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's policy of Imperial preference. The immediate results of the agreement, but any weakening of the ties that now bind the Dominion to her must result in a steady diversion of Canadian trade to the United States as the population of the Great Republic increases. The question therefore, is one in which the people of the United Kingdom have a very real interest, for, in view of the great extent to which the people of the Motherland rely on the Canadian Dominion for their food supply, the danger looms up of a rise in the cost of food, as the diversion of trade increases. The Dominion Parliament has been adjourned for two months, in order to allow the Premier and the Parliamentary contingent to attend the Coronation, and the Reciprocity Bill is included in the legislative projects held over until the Autumn session. On the other side of the border it is expected that reciprocity with Canada will become law by July 1st at latest, and there are indications in the latest London papers that these movements on the other side of the Atlantic are stimulating public interest in Tariff Reform, for it is recognised that "if Reciprocity is to be killed Preference must prevail."

Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador to Japan, was received in audience by the Tsar at Tsarskoe Selo on the 15th inst.

A resident of 175, Wandai Road, reports that sometime on Tuesday someone stole a gold watch and chain valued at \$80 from his house.

At the Magistrate's yesterday Mr. Wood fined seven riches coolies \$7 apiece for taking up an unauthorised stand in Spring Garden Lane.

The wedding of Capt. St. Clair and Miss Jacks which was to have taken place to-day, is unavoidably postponed until Tuesday, the 13th inst., at the same hour.

We understand that Mr. T. F. Claxton, F.R.S., of the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius, has been appointed chief assistant to the Hongkong Observatory.

Twenty-two cases of cinchon oil valued at \$1,600 were stolen from on board the s.s. *Kumeroi*, which is lying off West Point, sometime between the 3rd and 5th inst.

For returning from banishment Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday sentenced a Chinese to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A Chinese who assaulted a countrywoman at Kennedytown was sentenced by Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Mee Cheong sends us a photograph of the King's Birthday parade taken in three sections, making a picture about two feet long. Messrs. A. Tack & Co. also send us some good postcard views of scenes at the Parade.

For using threatening language to the master of a junk at Aberdeen, Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday bound a Chinese over the sum of \$50, or six months' imprisonment. Defendant is alleged to have threatened to blow up complainant's junk.

The trial of the four men who were charged with committing an armed robbery at Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, concluded before Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday. Two of the defendants were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, and two were discharged.

The body of a Chinese female, 13 years of age, was found floating in the water near the Au Tak wharf in Connaught Road Central on Monday. Another corpse, that of a male aged about 35, was found in the harbour near the China Merchants' wharf on the same day.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 4th June shows that of non-Chinese there were 326 to the Library and 123 to the Museum, and of Chinese 133 to the former and 2,020 to the latter. The Library was therefore used by 459 persons and the Museum by 2,143.

A telegram is published in the Japan papers stating that H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard has left Hongkong for Japan, where he will stay two months. Our Japan contemporaries have probably discovered by this time that the telegram referred to is His Excellency, but to Lady Lugard.

During the holidays, and up to noon yesterday, sixteen cases of plague occurred in the Colony, fourteen of which proved fatal. The total number of cases for the year now stands at 82. The return of other communicable diseases reported as having occurred during the week ended June 3rd shows one case of enteric fever (imported), one case of relapsing fever (imported), and one case of small-pox (Chinese).

The following announcement appears in a London paper:—A marriage is arranged and will take place very shortly between Wray Wilkins Whiston, Colonial Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution and Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of Hongkong, China, eldest son of the late George Whiston, of Thames Ditton, and Constance Mary, youngest daughter of the late Robert Ascroft, M.P. for Oldham, of Sedgley Hall, Lancashire, and Mrs. Robert Ascroft, of Morven, Kenley, Surrey.

## FUNERAL OF MISS BARKER.

The funeral of Miss Barker, Matron of the Government Civil Hospital, took place yesterday afternoon. The cortege left the Government Civil Hospital at 4.30 and reached St. John's Cathedral at five o'clock. Here a short and impressive service was held. Amongst those present were Captain Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, the Matrons, Sisters and Nurses of the various hospitals, the wardmasters, wardboys, anabes, and other members of the staff of the Government hospitals, and a large number of other residents including the Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, and Mrs. Atkinson, Dr. W. M. V. Koch, superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, Dr. Francis Clark, M.O.H. Dr. J. W. Bartley, A.M.O.H., Dr. Fitzwilliams, and Dr. and Mrs. Kelly.

His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria conducted the service, and the other clergy participating were the Rev. F. T. Johnson and the Rev. A. E. Thornhill. After the singing of the hymn 437 the organist played the *Dead March in Sinfonia* the congregation remaining standing. This concluded the service, and as the coffin was carried out on the shoulders of six policemen the mournful tolling of the Cathedral bell added to the solemnity of the sad occasion.

On the arrival of the cortege at the cemetery, the coffin was borne by six policemen to the grave, where the Rev. F. T. Johnson conducted the service. Numerous wreaths were forwarded by sympathetic friends, including the following:—

The Staff of the Government Civil Hospital, Dr. Koch, Dr. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Dr. Key, Drs. Fitzwilliams and Allen, Mrs. Steadman, the Maternity Hospital Staff, the Peak Hospital Staff, Dr. and Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. J. D. Stephens, Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mrs. Blanch, Mrs. Griffin, Miss Bartlett and Miss Cowden, Mr. and Mrs. Craddock, Mr. and Mrs. Hornby, Dr. and Mrs. Barrington, Mrs. Chasman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Elton Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Holyoak, Mr. and Mrs. Tibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Ham, Mrs. Innes, Sister Matilda Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. Hallifax, Mrs. N. J. Slabb, Mrs. Grant Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Chapman, Superior and Sisters Italian Convent, Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, Girls' Diocesan School, Miss Skipton, Miss Wallace, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mrs. Dowley, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Garston Stone, Nursing Staff Military Hospital, Nursing Staff Government Civil and Victoria Hospitals, Evening Officers, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. T. Lums, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Com. and Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Gomez, Miss Batters and four sisters, and many others which were sent to the Cathedral and graveside.

Miss Barker, who was trained at the London Hospital, came out here as a sister in 1894, and worked with great devotion during the first plague years. In 1898 she was appointed matron of the Government Civil Hospital. It is well known how unselfishly she did that work, and there are many who will bless her memory. She is greatly mourned by all the members of the Medical Department, especially so by the sisters and nurses. Her death, just two years before she would have retired, will be a great blow to a very large circle of friends, by whom she was greatly respected. She died of heart disease after an illness of just over a fortnight.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Projected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## SIAMESE ROYALTIES ON STRANDED STEAMER.

T. KYO, June 6th.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer, while conveying the Siamese royalties from Vladivostok, struck a reef near Nagasaki and grounded. The Royal party returned to Nagasaki.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## AMUR TERRITORIAL LIMIT.

LONDON, June 6th.

A message from St. Petersburg states that the Council of Empire has adopted a twelve-mile territorial limit for the coast of Amur Province.

The change comes into force six months after Japan has been notified.

The maximum penalty for infringement is three months' imprisonment, a fine of sixty pounds sterling, and confiscation of the vessel.

## SULTAN OF TURKEY'S TOUR.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, June 5th.

Forty kilos of dynamite, with apparatus for the manufacture of bombs, were discovered in the district of Koepuclae near the railways forming the Sultan's route on his Macedonian tour on which he starts to-day.

LATER.

The Sultan has started on his tour to Macedonia, sailing from Salonika in a battleship, which was escorted by another and two cruisers.

His Majesty was given an enthusiastic send-off.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present:—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice President), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. J. W. Hartley (Assistant Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

SCAVENGING AND CONSERVANCY BYE-LAWS. Correspondence was submitted relative to the proposed draft Scavenging and Conservancy bye-laws.

The PRESIDENT stated that members had settled the main outlines of the bye-laws at the last meeting, and before going through them one by one he moved that the Board go into committee to discuss any further alterations which members might wish to suggest.

The bye-laws were then considered in committee and a number of alterations suggested. On the Board resuming consideration of the bye-laws was adjourned until next meeting, and in the meantime the opinion of the Law Officer of the Crown is to be taken on the amendments made.

## BAT RETURN.

The rat return for the week ending May 27th showed that a total of 1,947 rats was caught in Hongkong and Kowloon. Of the 404 caught in Kowloon none were infected, but of 1,543 caught in the Colony eight were found to be infected.

## A SANITARY BOARD FLAG.

Mr. HOOPER:—Before we terminate, Sir, I wish to allude to the matter we were discussing, the question of a Sanitary Board flag. Is it proposed that the Board should have a flag? I think it would be an excellent thing, and we might use it on all our launches, have our conservancy boats decorated with it, and also the Post Office, so that we could let the public know where they can come to for the Sanitary Board. It would also greatly enhance the decorations for the Coronation. Perhaps some artist has volunteered to give us a design!

The PRESIDENT—I would suggest that Mr. Hooper be asked to draw up a design. (Laughter.)

Mr. HOOPER—I might delegate that to a Government officer of far greater experience than myself, the Director of Public Works, who has some very good samples.

## P. &amp; O. DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company announce a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Preferred Stock, and an interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Deferred Stock of the Company for the half-year ended 31st March, and that warrants for the same will be posted to-day.

## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, June 6th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT).

## ALLEGED BREACH OF COVENANT.

Frederick Reichman, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, sued Mrs. Mary Uchmann, of the Station Hotel, Kowloon, for damages for the breach of a covenant made by defendant with plaintiff on November 18, 1909, whereby defendant covenanted with plaintiff that she would not at any time thereafter, either by herself or in connection with any other person or persons, carry on trade or business as an inn-keeper, publican or restaurant keeper within the Colony of Hongkong. Plaintiff asked for an injunction to restrain defendant from carrying on either by herself or in connection with any other person or persons, the trade or business of an inn-keeper, publican, and restaurant keeper now being carried on in Kowloon under the sign of the Station Hotel and for costs.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared for defendant, instructed by Mr. Reader Harris.

The statement of claim set forth that defendant, who was then proprietress of the Oriental Hotel, now known as the Grand Hotel, assigned to plaintiff all her interest therein for \$30,000. By the assignment and in consideration of the sum of \$30,000 defendant covenanted with plaintiff not at any time after the date of the assignment either by herself or in connection with any other person to carry on the trade or business of an inn-keeper, publican or restaurant keeper within the Colony. Defendant had carried on and was still carrying on such trade or business either by herself or in connection with some other person or persons. In consequence of the breach of the covenant plaintiff had suffered damages and claimed damages and an injunction.

The statement of defence set out that the following letter was part of the covenant:—Mrs. Mary Uchmann—Dear Madam, I beg to state that the intention of the covenant contained in the assignment by you to me of the Oriental Hotel preventing you from carrying on another similar business is not in any way to prevent you from assisting in any capacity whatsoever in any similar business to that of the Oriental Hotel, but is only intended to prevent you from either obtaining a licence yourself or in conjunction with others, or carrying on as owner either by yourself or with others of any similar business. Yours faithfully, Frederick Reichman. Defendant denied she had broken the covenant, as the goodwill of the business of the Station Hotel is the sole property of Robert Albrecht Uchmann, husband of defendant, and she is merely assisting him in the business. Defendant did not admit plaintiff had

would contend that the covenant was unreasonable as regards space and time. Mr. Potter said that a few days ago they applied for a jury, and his Lordship decided it would be better to get rid of any preliminary points of law, and then if they thought it necessary they could repeat their application. He did not know what the position that day was, whether they were simply to go into law or go into evidence. There were a number of points of law which would depend upon the evidence given. There were points of law which could be disposed of by his Lordship without hearing any evidence at all. It would be rather difficult to call evidence twice, first before his Lordship and secondly before a jury.

His Lordship—There are some points of law which cover the whole case.

Mr. Pollock—That is so. Mr. Potter—If my friend would agree it would assist very much. For instance, my friend pleads that the general covenant is unreasonable and too wide as to time and space. It is laid down in all cases where a certain covenant is reasonable or unreasonable that it will depend upon circumstances. It may be necessary for us to prove that this lady is in fact sole owner or part owner of this hotel, and that is the main fact which should go before the jury.

After further discussion his Lordship said he did not see that there was a case necessary for a jury.

Mr. Potter then proceeded to open his case. He said that the defendant was a lady who had been connected with the hotel business in Hongkong for 20 or 25 years. In November, 1907, she became proprietress of what was then known as Thomas' Hotel, but now known as the Grand Hotel. In 1909, plaintiff, who before that date resided in London and was employed by Messrs. Lyons & Co., as chief inspector of their London premises, came to Hongkong with his father-in-law, who was a man of independent means and was desirous of establishing plaintiff in business in Hongkong. Negotiations were entered into between the plaintiff and his father-in-law (Mr. Crew) and the defendant with regard to the purchase of her goodwill in the hotel. When defendant took over the hotel in 1907 it was a bankrupt concern, and she paid nothing for the goodwill, but two years later they found her selling the goodwill of the business for the large sum of \$30,000. They did not grumble at the price. There was apparently no bargaining, but it was important as showing what a connection Mrs. Uchmann had in the trade, having entered for the German community during the last 25 years. She was able to take over a business which cost her nothing and two years later to sell it for \$30,000. Whether it was unreasonable or reasonable, defendant entered into a covenant

whereby she restrained herself from trading as a hotel-keeper in Hongkong. Less than a year after that she was making arrangements to open a hotel in Kowloon, and that hotel was opened on March 1st last. It was obvious that the object of the covenant was to do away with the competition of the defendant. The plaintiff was a stranger here and not in a position to face the competition which was inevitable if this lady was allowed to carry on a hotel. Now she said, "I am not carrying on a hotel. My husband is carrying it on. I am only managing it for him." If it was the intention of the covenant to do away with her competition, that competition was not done away with if she managed a hotel for her husband. The defendant's husband was not a hotel-keeper, but an employee of the Norddeutscher Lloyd. It was significant that shortly after she had received the sum of \$30,000, her husband should be seized with a desire to open a new hotel in Kowloon.

His Lordship—Seeing a vacant hotel looking for a tenant he became a tenant.

Mr. Potter—There was no vacant hotel.

Mr. Pollock—It was built as a hotel.

Mr. Potter said he would prove to his Lordship that defendant was sole or part owner of this hotel and also that if she were merely manager she would be restricted from acting as such under the contract. After dealing with the law, Counsel submitted that defendant by her admission has made herself liable in this action. She had admitted that she was assisting in the business. His Lordship would find that she had broken the covenant, which he contended prevented her from carrying on or taking part in any other such business in Hongkong. Counsel then discussed the meaning of "carry on."

Counsel also dealt with the covenant in respect of space and time. As regards the former, he argued that it was obvious that a hotel in Kowloon must come into competition with hotels in Hongkong. His Lordship disagreed with the statement and expressed his conviction that a hotel in Kowloon would not compete with the hotels in Hongkong. Some people were condemned to live in Kowloon. Some people liked to live in Kowloon. The covenant, so far as he could see, did not run in Kowloon.

Mr. Potter—It does run there. His Lordship—I can't understand it ever being in the contemplation of the parties. It is British Kowloon. I find it difficult to appreciate the plaintiff's position. I cannot conceive how under this contract any damages could have been suffered.

Mr. Potter—That is to say your Lordship says I have no case?

His Lordship—Well, I am telling you my difficulties. Counsel in the course of his remarks on the invalidity of the covenant entered into between two people of full age and sound mind said they had the situation of "having" the solicitors who drew up the covenant declaring that it was unreasonable.

His Lordship—I don't think you are entitled to an injunction when you are only entitled to nominal damages.

Mr. Potter submitted that he was. Where the damage could be assessed in pounds, shillings and pence then they got their injunction.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

## NEW BISHOP IN KOREA.

The Rev. Mark Napier Trollope, vicar of St. Alban, Birmingham, who has been nominated to the vacant Missionary Bishopric in Korea, says in a letter to the congregation that he had been so urgently requested by the Archbishop of Canterbury to accept the bishopric that he felt compelled to do so.

Mr. Trollope is the second son of Mr. Charles Brown Trollope and is about 41 years of age. He graduated in 1882 from New College, Oxford (second class in Moderations; third class in *Lit. Hum.*), and was ordained deacon and priest in the diocese of Norwich, where he was curate of Great Yarmouth under the present Archbishop of Huddersfield. His intimate knowledge of Korea dates from 1890, when he joined the mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel there as chaplain to Bishop Cortes and chief missionary under him, and from 1896 to 1901 was vicar general. Since 1905 he has been commissary in England for the Bishop.

In 1902 he succeeded the late Rev. R. W. Dalling at St. Saviour, Poplar, and in 1910 the patronage trustees of Kable College appointed him to St. Alban, Bordesley. His knowledge of the language, his experience of the local conditions, and his type of Churchmanship make his appointment eminently suitable and give promise of an increase in the extent of the Anglican mission in Korea, which at present is very small compared with the Roman Catholic and the American organizations.

## INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

Colonel Rawson (U. Roigate) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs last month whether under the Anglo-Japan new Treaty of 1905 Japan agreed to respect the integrity of China; whether, since that date, any agreement had been arranged between Russia and Japan, and, if so, whether its terms would be made known; and whether they had any bearing upon the partition of China or defining the spheres of influence of the two Powers.

Sir E. Grey—The honourable and gallant member will perceive from the text of the Agreement between Great Britain and Japan of August 12, 1905, that one of the objects of this arrangement, as stated in the preamble, was "the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire." With regard to the second part of the question, I would refer the honourable and gallant gentleman to the Agreements concluded between Russia and Japan on July 30, 1907, and on July 1, 1910. The former of these Agreements may be found in Marten's Treaties, and will be published in the next volume of State Papers. The latter Agreement appeared in the Press on July 13 of last year.



# CHINA SOCIETY. ANNUAL DINNER IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 13th.

At the annual dinner of the China Society held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night, the Chinese Minister, His Excellency Low Yuk-Lin, presided over about 120 guests, including the Rev. Lord William Cecil, Admiral Sir Edward Fremantle and Lady Fremantle, Sir Walter and Lady Hillier, Sir Charles and Lady Dudgeon, Baron Ito, Lady Cameron, Amy, Lady Folly, Mr. George Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Brennan, Mr. Arthur Drosy, Mr. and Mrs. G. Acheson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Addis, Mrs. G. Addis, L. F. Ah-lo, H. F. Allen, E. L. B. Allen, H. C. G. Allen, C. F. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Angier, Mr. A. Aoki, Mr. T. S. Baker, Col. Barrow, E. W. Bigsby, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bois, Capt. Bois, Mr. R. R. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Brady, Mr. J. F. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. Miss P. L. Dullock, Mr. G. H. Dullock, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. G. Carter, Mrs. Copeland, Signora Costantini, E. Consins, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Coutts, C. E. de Bertodano, Mrs. Handley Derry, F. D'Elanger, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Dipple, Mr. G. B. Dowdell and Miss Dowdell, Miss Dudgeon, Mr. A. W. Fremantle, Mr. Lionel Giles, Mr. Laurence Giles, Mrs. Giles, Mr. F. W. Grantham, Mr. C. H. Hanson, Mr. H. Hartley, Mr. F. H. Hawkins, Mr. H. M. Hillier, Mr. Harold Hillier, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hippley, Mr. C. G. Holworthy, Mr. L. C. Hopkins, Mrs. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Johnston, Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. Joseph, Mr. F. Joye, Miss Kemp, Mr. J. C. D. Kerr, Mrs. John Kirby, Mr. F. Kirby, Mr. J. Komma, Mrs. Lane, Mr. W. T. Lay, Dr. and Mrs. Moreland McCrea, Miss MacDougall, Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, Miss Maclean, Dr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Martelli, Rev. G. Currie Martin, Mr. J. R. Michael, Rev. G. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Perry, Miss Pirkis, Mr. George Pridis, Mr. G. M. H. Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Probst, Mr. and Mrs. Raikes, Dr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Robertson, Mr. J. Sakata, Mr. and Mrs. F. Salinger, Mr. C. P. Sandberg, Mr. A. Sandberg, Mr. B. C. G. Scott, Mrs. J. L. Scott, Mr. Y. Shibata, Mr. and Mrs. J. Silverston, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. de B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Tembins, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Townsend, Mr. Y. H. Tan, Mr. J. K. Tweed, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ward, Mr. A. Watanabe, Mr. H. Wilcockson and Miss Zimmerman.

After the toast of the King and the Emperor of China, His Excellency proposed the health of the Society as follows:—It gives me the greatest pleasure, as it is also an honour, to be asked to preside at the annual dinner of the Society, the growth and increasing prosperity of which I have watched with great care and satisfaction. It was, I remember, four or five years ago that I had the honour of taking part in its formation, and it is very gratifying to me this evening, as well as to you, I am sure, that we are in the proud position of saying that it is sailing smoothly and is enjoying what the Chinese call *fung-shui*. (Cheers.) (The expression *fung-shui* means "good luck.") Much credit for this is due to Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Brennan and the many members who gave their support to the society. A Society like this is bound to create much good feeling, and it serves a useful purpose by extending the minds of the Chinese and English people, and by stimulating a desire to know more of each other. The result will be to bring about a better understanding between the two countries to our mutual benefit and prosperity. I feel I have your permission to say that we all in our hearts sincerely wish for the success of the Society, that it may increase and improve in its usefulness and numbers, the better to accomplish the purpose for which it was originally intended. (Cheers.) Such, I am sure, is our earnest desire and hope. I ask you to drink to the prosperity of the Society. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. JAMIESON submitted the health of the Chinese Minister. He said His Excellency had represented his country successfully at Singapore, in the Transvaal, Belgium, and now in this country. In each capacity he had conducted the affairs of his country with a dignity worthy of the best traditions of his country. At the time the Society was formed, he (Mr. Jamieson) was hesitating as to how far it would be a success, but the large gatherings they had had since had dispelled any doubts that were entertained. The China Society was now recognised as a going concern. This was in large measure due to His Excellency. (Cheers.) Referring to contemporary events in China, Mr. Jamieson said remarkable things had been happening there, as to which a word of commendation and praise was due. He said this he was willing to say because he had noticed at certain gatherings of their countrymen where China was the topic that there was a tendency to indulge overmuch in criticism, to express impatience that things were not going better. These critics did not fully consider the difficulties in the way. As to the plague in Manchuria, remarkable steps were taken by China to combat it and bring it to a termination. The first reports which came to hand were exceedingly alarming. They heard that towns and villages had been ravaged and that people were dying by hundreds and thousands, and it was a serious matter as to what was to be done. Now that fuller reports were to hand they learned that the Chinese officials, assisted by a small circle of medical men on the spot, achieved remarkable results. Very energetic steps were taken under the guidance of the enlightened Viceroy of Manchuria, and they proved effective. Altogether the Chinese

had accomplished a remarkable performance. (Cheers.) The outcome of it all was, he believed, that the plague had been extinguished. (Cheers.) Recently a conference of medical men took place at the invitation of the Government of China, who asked them to go to China and study the plague on the spot, and the conference was presided over at its opening by a Chinese doctor, whose speech, for breadth of view, wise advice, and grasp of the situation, would not have been unworthy of the President of the Royal College of Surgeons. (Cheers.) With men like that China need not despair. (Cheers.) Speaking next of the constitutional movement, Mr. Jamieson declared that it was a movement in the right direction, and was bound to go on.

The CHAIRMAN, replying, said:—I thank Mr. Jamieson for the kind words he has spoken, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the kind way you have received them. You know so much about the affairs of China from the papers and letters you receive from your old friends who are in China, and it is, therefore, needless for me to refer to them at length. But with regard to education it is astonishing that in the direction of women's education in China we receive mails from China which give details of how education is spreading in China. The girls are just as familiar with the politics of China as the boys—(laughter)—and they hope that as soon as your women get votes they will get theirs. (Laughter and cheers.) A few years ago news never reached the interior of China, but now every day telegrams from Europe are reported in the Chinese papers, and the people read them as eagerly as you do here. In regard to the constitutional Government which we are establishing, we think that it is progressing in the right direction, but it is a great thing to establish a new constitution in such a country as China. We hope to study your constitution. Of course the constitutional question requires many years of study before you can decide which is best, but we think that the English constitution is more suitable to China than any other. (Cheers.)

The annual general meeting followed. Mr. BRENNAN, proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, announced that there had been five lectures during the year and that the society was steadily growing. Mr. G. Jamieson, who had been chairman since the society was started, had decided to retire, and Sir W. Hillier, at the invitation of the council, had consented to take his place. Fifty people had not paid their subscription, but there was a small balance of £5 in hand.

Mr. A. Drosy, seconded, and urged every member in the coronation year to induce not less than one friend to join the Society. The motion was agreed to, and the proceedings concluded with that exchange of friendly chat which is always the best feature of these China Society gatherings, restoring as it does the links of friendship first formed "Somewhere East of Suez."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE SKIMMED MILK DEBATE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Hongkong, June 6th.

SIR.—In the curtailed report of the debate in the Legislative Council on the subject of skimmed milk no mention was made of the statements which drew from His Excellency the remark that the description in Chinese on the wrapper was manifestly fraudulent, and it is not therefore clear to the public on what grounds so serious a statement was made. During the debate Hon. Dr. Ho Hai handed to His Excellency a written translation of the Chinese words, which purported to represent the English phrase "Machine-skimmed milk." They were to the effect that the milk in the tin was "the pure milk of a yellow cow" which had been milked by machinery. This was read to the Committee by His Excellency, and the translation furnished to Government by the Registrar-General, which was read by the Colonial Secretary, was to the same effect. The intention, therefore, as Dr. Ho Kai showed, was to mislead the purchaser and cause him to believe that the condensed milk was pure whole milk, and not skimmed milk.

When Mr. Pollock moved his amendment that the Bill should not come into force until a deferred date, it was pointed out that the printed date, June 1st, was a printer's error for 21st, and His Excellency observed that in view of the intentionally misleading nature of the description on the label he could no longer feel any sympathy with the vendors. Mr. Pollock concurred and withdrew his amendment. It is hardly necessary to add that His Excellency neither inferred nor did it ever occur to him to imagine that the legal gentlemen who represented the case for the vendors had any knowledge whatever of the misleading statement on the wrapper of the tin, which was produced for inspection of the Council. I am, Your obedient servant,

N. SIMSON,  
Private Secretary.

[We may say that the statements covered by the above letter appeared in the *Daily Press* report of the debate.—Ed.]

## THE COLONIAL REVENUE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR.—There are some who may have been disappointed and therefore discontented. The Government cannot for certain reasons let the public know the why and the wherefore of its actions.

Péhaps it may be due to policy—Imperial or otherwise—that certain Concessions and Leases are granted.

Mr. Wong Kam Fook, having been born in this Colony, ought to have known better. I let him try again, please.—Yours, &c.,  
P. T. CHOW.

## CHINA'S FIRST PRIME MINISTER.

### PRINCE CHING AND HIS RECORD.

The following is the article in which Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of *The Times*, recently described the record of Prince Ching:—

Peking, April 27.

Prince Ching has been for years the most conspicuous and the most notorious figure in China. The story of his life is the story of China for the past 27 years—the story of the Empire. From those disasters China is now emerging chastened and strengthened; her future, under new methods of government, is still with promise. Whether Constitutional development can be guided satisfactorily by a despot of old man, irresolute, wily, corrupt, and inefficient, is a question which may be disputed. To create a Senate whose deliberations were marked by a reasonableness, dignity, and ability worthy of all praise was a wise step; to elect as its President an intelligent Prince like Pu-lun was a laudable act, but then to remove the Prince and substitute for him an aged Manchurian conservative of the old school like Shih Hsu was an impolitic act condemned by every thoughtful man in the country. And now the people clamouring for a Cabinet are given a Cabinet which is only the Grand Council under another name, and Prince Ching, the President of the Grand Council, becomes the first Prime Minister. "New Freesbyer is but old Priest writ large."

Foolish are the counsels guiding the young Emperor. He is a pharisee in the selection of Manchu and Mandarin to the Imperial throne, and his selection of Manchu in the higher metropolitan offices. Disaffection wide and deep is expressed against this folly. To the counsels of Prince Ching, the most trusted of his advisers and the most corrupt of Chinese officials, must be attributed this policy of folly.

PRINCE CHING'S ANTECEDENTS.

Prince Ching is not of princely origin. An Imperial clerk, he was born on April 12, 1839, he was, when a child of 13, adopted as the heir of a grandson of the great Emperor Chien Lung, the grandson being the son of the 17th son of the Emperor. As an adopted son he was admitted to all the rights and recognition of a true son. He is thus regarded as of the same generation as the Emperor Hsien Feng (1857-61) and his brothers, Prince Kung and Prince Chun, the father of the Prince Regent.

In his early years he was not well provided for, and it is recorded that he was glad to increase his income by giving lessons in writing and painting. He is an excellent painter of Chinese landscape, and a master of handwriting. His rise in the ranks of the peerage has been continuous. By adoption made a Prince of the Fourth Rank in 1852, he was raised to the Third Rank in 1871, the Second Rank in 1884, the First Rank in 1894, and on the death of the late Emperor in December, 1908, he was admitted to the ranks of Hereditary Princes of the First Order.

His first appointment to office was on April 11, 1884, when, quite untrained and inexperienced, he was made President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, the old Taung-li Yamen, in place of Prince Kung, degraded. His appointment coincided with the commencement of difficulties with France, which culminated in war. He bore no glorious part in the councils of the Empire during this memorable time, when China finally lost even the semblance of her former authority in Annam and Tonkin. While he did not personally conduct the negotiations for the Treaty of Peking which was signed by Li Hung-chang on June 9, 1885, he signed, with M. Constantine the Additional Convention of June 26, 1887, by which Mangtsein Yunnan was opened as a treaty port.

Four years later, in the matter of the Imperial Audience, he is found counselling the Emperor to slight the foreign representatives in Peking by receiving them in the Hall of Tributary Nations, an Oriental indignity that in those days was regarded as a clever ruse well adapted to maintain the prestige of the Throne in the eyes of its subjects.

Created Prince of the First Order in February, 1884, he was responsible in large measure for the misdirection of the Throne as to the preparation of his country for war with Japan, and he approved the bombastic declaration of war drafted by Wen Tung-ho, which provoked the decision of the whole world. No single success redeemed the long train of disasters which followed. There is no need to notice too severely the fatal blunders then committed, nor to recall the state of unpreparedness due to the corruption of the office Ministers at whose head sat conspicuous the subject of this memoir. His share in the decline of the Throne. On September 29, 1894, Prince Kung was recalled to power, and nominated Co-Director of War Operations.

AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

On the death of Prince Kung on May 29, 1898, Prince Ching resumed full control of the Foreign Office. A few weeks later, on July 1, he signed the Convention by which Wei-hai-wei was leased to Great Britain "for so long a period as the Emperor may desire." Moved with Japan, and he approved the bombastic declaration of war drafted by Wen Tung-ho, which provoked the decision of the whole world. No single success redeemed the long train of disasters which followed. There is no need to notice too severely the fatal blunders then committed, nor to recall the state of unpreparedness due to the corruption of the office Ministers at whose head sat conspicuous the subject of this memoir. His share in the decline of the Throne. On September 29, 1894, Prince Kung was recalled to power, and nominated Co-Director of War Operations.

The foreign troops entered Peking on August 14, 1900. The following morning, Prince Ching left with the Empress Dowager on her flight to Singan-fu, but three days later he returned to Peking and made peace with the foreigners. With guilty conscience he timidly re-entered Peking. Sir Robert Hart, it is understood, having given him an explicit assurance that his person would be secured. In the peace negotiations which followed, and which were finally concluded in the protocol of September 7, 1901, he was associated with Li Hung-chang as the representative of China against the Powers. Divergent interests among the Powers led to a more favourable agreement than China could reasonably have hoped for.

PRESIDENT OF THE WAIVU.

By the terms of the Protocol, the old Taung-li Yamen was reconstructed in accordance with a scheme prepared on behalf of the other Plenipotentiaries by Mr. Rockhill, the present American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who was then the Special Envoy of the United States to China, and the Japanese Envoy, now the Foreign Secretary, Marquis Komura. A new Ministry, called the Waivuu, was created, consisting of a President, two Assistant Presidents, and two Vice-Presidents. The post of President was given to Prince Ching, and to this post he has since

clung. On April 13, 1905, on the death of Jung Lu, he rose to increased power, and was made President of the Grand Council, the highest post in the Empire. He also succeeded Jung Lu in the lucrative post of Custodian of the Imperial Mausolea. He is still President of the Grand Council.

Every position of dignity that could be given to an official has been thrust upon him. He has been Supervisor-in-Chief of Naval Reorganization, the present deplorable condition of the Chinese Navy bears witness to his incapacity. He has been Comptroller-General of the Army Board—its success in large measure is due to his abstention from any duties connected with it. The last important convention to which he affixed his name was the Manchurian Convention of December 22, 1905, and its supplementary Agreement, one of the stipulations of which provided for the transformation of the Japanese military railway between Antung and Mukden. China's violation of this undertaking compelled Japan to proceed to the construction of the railway without awaiting China's consent, this being but one of the many humiliations which Prince Ching has succeeded in bringing upon his country, a more recent instance being the Russian ultimatum regarding Mongolia.

As President of the Waivuu he has systematically evaded his duties. Ministers of powerful foreign States have been treated by him in a way that would not be tolerated in any other country under heaven, for representatives of Great Powers respectfully crave audience with this corrupt old mandarin to discuss questions that he has contemptuously declined to treat at the Foreign Office. He has not been in the Foreign Office, although he is Foreign Minister, six times in the last six years. He grants rare audiences to the Foreign Ministers in his own residence. Royalty itself could hardly be more exclusive.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE AND CHARACTER.

His Palace in Peking, in the northern part of the city, outside the Imperial City, has been the place of pilgrimage of expectant officials for a generation past. "His front door is a market place" is the common saying among the Chinese. Every official who enters the precincts of his Palace has to pay toll to the gate-man.

For years the Prince has stood for all that is most evil in Chinese officialdom, yet to an exceptional degree he enjoyed the confidence of the Empress Dowager, who showered honours upon him unceasingly. His record is always associated with disaster. No constructive statesman, no masterful patriot, he has lived his 73 years with no act of glory attached to his name. Concessions have rarely been imposed, the Press never mentions his name but in execration, but he survives it all, and is daily more powerful. Polygamons to a degree unusual even among Chinese, he has had a large family, and by judicious marriages he is related to an extraordinary number of the highest Princes and officials in the Empire. His eldest son, who is to be Chinese Ambassador at the Coronation of King George V., is married to the daughter of Ea Shou, a Manchu, the Governor of Shensi Province. Another son is married to the daughter of the Governor of Shanung, Sun Pao-chi, a Chinese, the first instance in history of a Manchu Prince marrying the daughter of a Chinese. One of his daughters married the eldest son of Yulu, the notorious Viceroy of the Metropolitan Province during the Boxer Rebellion. When Tientsin was bombarded by the foreign troops in 1900, the son committed suicide with his father. His widow was at that time in Peking. She was the first lady-in-waiting of the late Empress Dowager and accompanied her in her flight to Singan-fu, returned with her to Peking, and remained with her till her death. She is still the most favoured lady-in-waiting at the Imperial Court, being now attached to the present Empress Dowager. Through another daughter his family is closely inter-married with the family of Prince Su, President of the Ministry of the Interior; another daughter is married to Prince Ma, one of the highest of the Mongol Princes, chief of the Khalsa Mongolia; and still another is married to the Mongol Prince Pailin, Minister of the Presence, who was specially detached to accompany the Dalai Lama to Peking.

## CHINESE "HOWLERS."

In answer to the question, "What are the five great races of mankind?" a Chinese student replied, said Bishop Montgomery, "The ancestry of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at the Albert Hall last night. 'The hundred yards, the hundred, the quarter-mile, the mile and the three miles.'"

In another paper a Chinese student said that "Out of sight, out of mind" could be explained in two words, "Invisible, insane."

## TOBACCO DEAFNESS.

Dr. Ferrant, of Lyons, has just brought to light a new lesion to be put to the account of tobacco-viz., deafness. Actually the use of tobacco is dangerous in this respect only where there is a predisposition, as in the case of persons who are slightly deaf in one ear without being aware of it. This is by no means infrequent, and the infirmity is only discovered by chance, often in making use of the telephone, as imperfect sight of the right eye is often revealed only when trying to take aim with a gun.

The predisposition of these half-deaf cases is often hereditary, or caused by frequent use of opium, or of the nasal mucus or of the pharyngeal passage. It is thus in winter chiefly that smoking, even in moderation, affects the hearing. These who sniff or chew tobacco are exposed to the same risks as smokers. The affection may become very marked and even incurable, persisting in spite of the disuse of tobacco.

It is probably caused by the well-known effect of nicotine on the vaso-motor system, which produces vascular hypertensive phenomena, which are not compensated in the cavity of the tympanum.—*The Lancet*.

## "MOISE CHEZ CONFUCIUS."

Under this title an interesting story appears in a Paris contemporary concerning the late ruler of China. The Chinese Christians, about a dozen years ago, presented the Dowager Empress with a magnificent copy of the Scriptures, translated into Chinese. It was a fine example of modern penmanship, the writing being on silk, and the covers of the Bible being of silver. The gift was graciously received and Her Majesty read the book. This excited the Emperor's curiosity, and he ordered one of the eunuchs to obtain for him a copy of the "New Testament." The books formed part of the loot of the Forbidden City in 1900. The Emperor was a close student of the Testament, which was frequently annotated by him. The Bible was found in the Empress's study, and the Testament was presented with another and less pretentious copy, but it has cost £200. The Regent, in accepting the gift at the hands of the American Minister, promised His Excellency that as soon as the Emperor has mastered his rudiments, he shall study the sacred writings.

## THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

### QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The following is an extract from *The Times* Parliamentary report of the 10th ult.:

Mr. T. Taylor (Lance, S.E., Redcliffe, Opp.) asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he could state the result of the negotiations with China regarding the termination of the Indo-Chinese opium traffic, and whether the new agreement permitted China to exclude Indian opium as soon as she could show that her own small remaining production had entirely stopped. He further asked for information about the opium now in bond at Hongkong and treaty ports.

Mr. Montagu (Cambridgehire, Conservative, Min.)—The treaty was signed with China yesterday, and the summary of the treaty which appears in *The Times* of this morning may be taken as correct. The answer to the second question is in the affirmative. Roughly speaking, I believe the amount of unrefined opium now in the treaty ports and Hongkong is about 21,000 chests. On the assumption that that figure is correct, the Indian exports of opium to China during the year 1912 will be 18,500 chests, as against 25,500 chests which would have been if this stock had not been taken into account.

Mr. Keir Hardie (Merthyr Tydvil, Lab.) asked what provision had been made to make up the loss to the revenues of India.

Mr. T. Taylor asked whether the Indian Government had not already received as much money as they expected during the whole nine or ten year period owing to the gross reduction in the quantity of opium produced in China.

Another Ministerial member asked whether any contribution was to be made from the Imperial Exchequer towards the burden proposed to be put on the Indian taxpayer under the treaty.

Mr. Montagu—The result of the reduction in the output of opium has been to infuse the price received for opium. During the next seven years the revenue received by India from the export of opium to China may entirely disappear—a revenue of over £3,000,000. It is rather premature to consider the question of a contribution from the Imperial Exchequer until it is seen what China does under the new agreement. It is interesting to know that the suggestion is made by a representative of the British taxpayer.

Mr. MacNeill—How does it come to pass that this China Opium Agreement, which is a matter of very great importance—(hear, hear)—has been ratified absolutely behind the back of the House of Commons altogether, and that this House now learns of it for the first time? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Montagu—The method of concluding treaties with foreign countries is well known to the hon. member, and if he has any objection to it he must address his objection to my right hon. friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MacNeill—I have asked him often. (Laughter.)

Colonel Yate—Is it the fact that by the agreement India will be robbed of three millions of revenue so that the revenues of Persia may be increased?

Mr. Montagu—The Government of India have decided, so soon as may be, to stop the sale of opium to China. (Ministerial cheers.) I have received no indication of the unwillingness of the Indian cultivators and taxpayer to bear his part in this unprofitable policy.

Colonel Yate—How much revenue will be lost to India, and will it accrue to Persia by this policy?

Mr. Montagu—If the hon. member will study the terms of the Agreement when they are available, he will see that precautions have been taken that no other supply of opium shall reach China in opposition to the supply from India. (Hear, hear.)

## THE YELLOW PERIL.

### NOTED SHIPWRECK SOUNDS AN ALARMIEST NOTE.

Under these headlines the *London Daily Chronicle* publishes the following:

Mr. R. P. Houston, M.P., the well-known Liverpool shipowner, and head of the Houston line of steamers, writes to the *Daily Chronicle* a lengthy letter pointing out the peril of the rapid influx of Chinese into English port towns and their employment on British ships.

After referring to a recent letter by a Glasgow firm of shipowners containing most derogatory and damaging allegations against British seamen and landings of Chinese sailors, and after complaining that the vindication of the British seamen by the President of the Board of Trade (in reply to Parliamentary questions by Mr. Houston) was quite inadequate, Mr. Houston continues:—

It is, and has ever been, a rule rigorously enforced by me, that no foreigner shall be shipped on board any of the vessels of my fleet sailing from home ports, and the same rule is enforced as far as it is practicable in all foreign ports.

The British seaman is not an angel or a "plaster saint," but with all his faults, and he naturally has some (inobedience being the worst), I much prefer my own countrymen to foreigners, and more especially Asiatics. It is unfortunate that some shipowners, by reason of the Chinamen being cheaper, prefer to employ Chinese sailors and firemen. I admit the temptation to do so is great, but those who first consideration is cheapness, for the Chinamen, shipped in China, can be engaged for about one-third the wages paid the British seaman, and can be fed for about half the cost of the British seaman.

Although the Chinamen possess the virtues of sobriety and industry, he also practices the vices of the East; and his presence in ever-growing numbers in Liverpool and other large seaports is to my mind a serious evil and a source of danger to the community. In some world and mysterious manner he appears to have special attractions for British women, and the infusion of Mongolian blood in our population is, to my mind, not an advantage to the British nation.

Chinamen also possess one of the dastardly and kindly characteristics of Scotsmen, and, having found a new sphere possessing greater attractions than their native land, invariably induce their friends and relations to follow their example; therefore, unless this Chinese immigration is arrested, I shall quite expect to see these enterprising Celestials displacing the dock labourers of Liverpool and seaports, as well as manning our ships, for, as previously mentioned, I admit their capability of competing successfully with and displacing Britishers.

In this connection (adds Mr. Houston) I addressed a question to the President of the Board of Trade on May 4, to the following effect:—Whether he will introduce an Act requiring that at least 75 per cent. of the officers, engineers, and crew of any British vessel shall be British subjects, to which Mr. Buxton replied that pending the result of inquiries he was making he was not prepared to make any statement.

## INTIMATIONS

# CORONATION CANDLES.

WE Beg to Notify the Public that

We have Just Received a Large

Shipment of SHORT CANDLES,

suitable for the forthcoming CORONA

ILLUMINATION, and they are

requested to make an early application

to avoid disappointment, as the demand

is likely to be great.

# H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

38 and 40, Queen's Road,

Central,

HONGKONG.

## GOLD

AND

## SILVER

## WATCHES

ENGLISH,

SWISS

AND

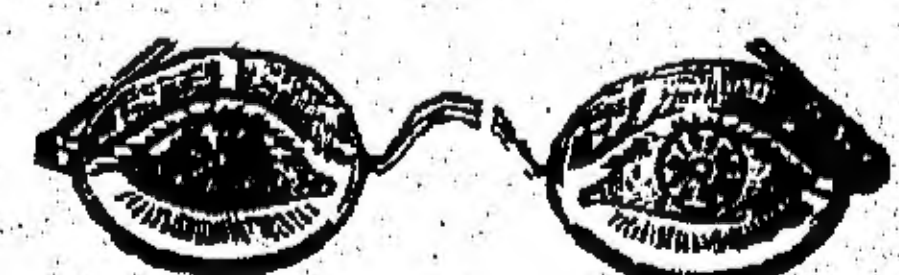
ELGIN

# SUPERIOR QUALITY MOVEMENTS

# Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[256]



WHY GO TO

# N. LAZARUS

FOR YOUR GLASSES?

BECAUSE

You will receive Fair Treat-

ment.

A Careful and Intelligent

Examination

We have a Sound Optical

Reason behind every Lens

# N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, CORNER OF  
D'AGUIAR ST., HONGKONG.

[257]









**NAPIER JOHNSTONES'**

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,**  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

\*Analysis PROVES that  
**PLASMON COCOA**  
yields a Delicious Beverage of much  
greater nutritive value than ordinary  
cocoa. — British Medical Jnl.  
**COCOA IN PERFECTION.**  
PLASMON is used by the ROYAL FAMILY.  
Plasmon, Ltd., London, Eng.

**APENTA**  
Natural Aperient Water

For use by

THE BILIOUS,  
THE GOUTY,  
THE CONSTIPATED,  
and  
THE OBESE.

DOSE:—A Wineglassful before  
Breakfast.

**KEATING'S**  
WORM TABLETS

A purely  
Vegetable  
Sweetmeat  
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most  
agreeable method of administering the  
only certain remedy for intestinal or  
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,  
and especially adapted for children.  
To be obtained of all Druggists.  
Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING  
London, Eng.



**士通力汽水**  
THIS WONDERFUL SYPHON

Makes Mineral Water instantly at 90  
cents a dozen Syphons. Anyone can do it.  
Failure is impossible. And you can save  
50 per cent. by making your own Mineral  
Waters at home with the

"PRANA"  
SPARKLET SYPHON,



which lasts a lifetime, and  
can be purchased from any  
Chemist or Stores.

PRICE:—\$2 Each.  
BULBS at 90 cents per box.  
WHOLESALE PRICE:—  
SYPHONS per doz \$16.00 f.o.b.  
BULBS per doz. boxes \$8.00 f.o.b.

**KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,**  
WHOLESALE AGENTS,  
246 & 248, Des Voeux Road, Central,  
HONGKONG.

行發總  
司公限有行生廣港香

**INDIA AND THE OPIUM  
AGREEMENT.**

The Times of the 9th ult. contained the  
following leading article:—

The new Opium Agreement between Great  
Britain and China was signed yesterday, and  
there can be no doubt that it heralds the early  
disappearance of the opium traffic between  
India and Chinese ports. Our Peking Corre-  
spondent recently predicted that the Agree-  
ment would bring about the extinction of the  
trade within two years, and his estimate is  
probably well justified. The arrangements now  
made follow the lines we have been led to expect.  
The earlier Agreement, made at the end of 1907,  
provided for a gradual reduction of the Indian  
exports at the rate of one-tenth annually. This  
would have extinguished the trade in another  
seven years. The British Government have  
now agreed that Indian exports shall stop in  
less than that period, if China proves that she  
has ceased to produce "native opium." It is  
further agreed that Indian opium shall not be  
conveyed meanwhile into any Chinese province  
which has ceased to cultivate or to import  
"native opium." The ports of Canton and  
Shanghai are, however, expressly exempted from  
this provision, and the exemption is important,  
because they are the chief ports of entry for  
Indian opium. Great Britain also agrees to  
accept the heavy increase in the opium duty,  
which some Chinese provincial authorities had  
already begun to impose without regard to  
treaty rights. The only other provision of  
vital importance is that by which Great Britain  
undertakes to reduce Indian exports by an  
amount equal to one-third of the amount of  
un-certificated Indian opium in bond in China on  
given dates. This is in addition to the prescribed  
annual reduction of one-tenth. As there is  
already a great accumulation of opium in the  
bonded stores, this provision must very speedily  
reduce the Indian exports to somewhat slender  
proportions. It is true that the new Agree-  
ment is, we believe its purpose will be achieved,  
not only by British opinion, but by the bulk of  
enlightened opinion in India. The development of  
the opium trade under British auspices is a  
chapter of our history which most people wish to  
see closed for ever. If China really succeeds in  
extinguishing the production of opium within  
her borders it becomes manifestly impossible to  
continue the Indian trade another day. The  
whole world has contemplated with admiration  
and a little envy, the striking success of the  
Chinese crusade. Whether the creation of a  
Cabinet and a Privy Council, which is also  
announced from Peking, is equally a sign of  
national progress, remains to be seen. The  
strong Manchu flavour of the new bodies is not  
altogether encouraging.

When, however, we have given due expres-  
sion to our satisfaction at the approaching  
extinction of a dark blot upon the British  
flag of India, it still remains to consider the  
precise effect upon Indian finances. The moral  
ferour is chiefly ours, but India has to pay.  
What we have done, in effect, is to wipe out an  
important source of Indian revenue, which  
produced an average annual sum of about  
\$5,000,000. It is true that India had fairly  
ample warning of the intention of Great Britain,  
and that even before the inauguration of the  
new policy the opium revenue was always  
regarded as likely to cease some day. It is  
true, moreover, that up to the present the  
finances of India have actually derived ad-  
ditional benefit from the first Agreement. Al-  
though exports were curtailed the price of opium  
ruled so high that the Indian Exchequer found  
itself in the possession of unexpected windfalls.  
That agreeable interlude is now over, and the  
Indian Government have to face the sacrifice  
expected of them. Had the original  
Agreement been maintained, the sacrifice  
produced by a heavy loss of revenue might have  
been very gradual. The prospect of an almost  
immediate termination of the trade will in-  
evitably cause a serious dislocation of the Indian  
Budget. Its exact effect cannot yet be estimated,  
but it will probably involve fresh taxation. The  
sources of revenue in India are so limited that  
the Indian peasant will be fortunate if he is not  
paying more for his salt in a year or two. The  
impending extinction of the receipts from opium  
comes at a time when large new expenditure is  
in contemplation. Great Britain has been telling  
India that she must spend much more on educa-  
tion, in order to learn to appreciate the benefits  
of British rule. While on the one hand we have  
urged her to spend more, on the other we are  
now curtailing her revenue. The latter necessity  
was imperative, for the opium trade had  
become intolerable, but we ought to recognize  
that the disappearance imposes a rather grave  
responsibility upon Great Britain.

When we turn to the Native States, the  
responsibility becomes even more marked. Com-  
paratively few Native States are concerned,  
but the value of their exports of opium has  
in the past exceeded \$5,000,000 annually. They  
claim that they were exporting opium to China  
possibly in limited quantities—when Vasco  
da Gama anchored off Calcutta. What is un-  
questionable is that the East India Company  
entered into competition with them, practically  
forced a large extension of poppy cultivation in  
Bengal, and eventually levied heavy imposts  
upon the opium produced in the Native States,  
thereby endorsing the continuance of the trade.  
The States were not consulted when the present  
Agreement was entered into. We decided to  
extinguish their revenue from opium without  
asking their consent. Some of the States are  
not only opposed to the extinction of the China  
trade, but have formally protested against it  
with the utmost vigour. More than one of the  
smaller territories will be rendered, almost  
bankrupt by the new policy. Even so pros-  
perous a State as Gwalior will be seriously  
embarrassed. Land under poppy produces  
vastly more revenue to the Native States than  
land under other crops. The princes  
concerned are asking for compensation, although  
they declare that it will be almost impossible  
adequately to compensate the large numbers  
of cultivators who will be sorely affected by  
the change. Their claim is undeniably justified.  
Is British India to be called upon to com-  
pensate them, in addition to the heavy  
losses she is already destined to sustain, or  
will Great Britain take upon herself part of  
the cost of her somewhat belated recognition  
of a great moral issue? We cannot prevent  
the owner of lands when their licenses are ex-  
tinguished. We paid the cost of freeing the  
slaves in the West Indies. Are we to treat the  
princes and chiefs of India less generously?  
And are we to bear no share of the burden which  
will fall upon British India until the inevitable  
financial stress is eased? We trust that in the  
satisfaction likely to be produced by the new  
Peking Agreement the important considera-  
tions will not be overlooked. The general ten-  
dency has been to look at the opium question  
from a limited point of view, without regard to  
all the responsibilities it implies. Even to day,  
while we denounce the iniquities of the Indian  
opium traffic, we pay far too little heed to the  
large exports of morphine from England to the  
East, or the illicit cocaine traffic from the  
Continent to India and Chinese ports, which  
is working such deadly havoc. If we are in  
earnest about the extinction of the opium trade,  
we should see to it that our sacrifices are not  
wholly vicarious.—The Times.

**CHANGELING OR COUNT?**

ROMANCE OF A VAST FORTUNE  
AND A TITLE.

Berlin, May 14.

The Supreme Court of the Empire has decided  
a romantic and mysterious case, in which many  
members of the German aristocracy are interest-  
ed, by deciding that the boy known as Joseph  
Kwilecki is the son of Countess Isabella Kwilecki  
and the heir to the family fortune and estates  
in Poland.

The effort to establish the legitimacy of Count  
Joseph Kwilecki resulted in litigation extending  
over a period of years, and the revelation of a  
story which is more like a plot in a novel than a  
succession of facts affecting living personages.  
The four central figures of this strange affair  
are:—

Count Joseph Kwilecki, now fourteen years  
of age, the only son and heir of Count  
Ignaz Kwilecki.  
Cecilia Mayer, a Galician peasant woman  
who was formerly the wife of a railway  
navvy, and who after her husband's death  
earned a precarious living by manual field  
labour.

Count Ignaz Kwilecki, a great Polish nobleman  
man, aged seventy years, who claims to be the  
father of Count Joseph Kwilecki.  
Count Hector Kwilecki, a distant cousin who  
claims the inheritance of the family estates  
on the grounds that Count Joseph Kwilecki  
is not a Kwilecki at all, but the son of  
Cecilia Mayer.

Fran Cecilia Mayer claimed to be the right-  
ful mother of little Count Joseph, and demand-  
ed that he be handed over to her.

**MYSTERIOUS HEIR.**

Count Ignaz Kwilecki and his wife, Countess  
Isabella Kwilecki, who occupied a very promi-  
nent position among the Polish aristocracy, were  
for many years disappointed in their hopes of a  
son and heir, the lack of whom meant that the  
family estates, all of which are strictly entailed,  
would, after the death of Count Ignaz, pass to  
Count Hector Kwilecki, a distant cousin.

Count Ignaz and Countess Isabella Kwilecki  
had three daughters, but the conditions of the  
family entail necessitated that they should be  
left on one side until there were no more male  
members of the entire Kwilecki family. The  
death of Count Ignaz would thus have plunged  
Countess Isabella and her three daughters into  
absolute poverty.

When Countess Isabella Kwilecki was fifty-  
one years of age an announcement was issued  
to the effect that she had given birth to a son  
on January 27th, 1897. It was alleged  
to be the Count Joseph Kwilecki, whose fate  
has now been decided by the supreme court of  
the empire.

The legal contest began soon after the boy's  
birth, when Countess Isabella Kwilecki was  
accused of having obtained the baby from  
another woman to pass it off as her own son  
with the criminal intention of depriving Count  
Hector Kwilecki of his rightful inheritance of  
the family estates, and thereby securing to  
herself an entailed revenue during the minority  
of her alleged child.

Count Hector Kwilecki employed a small  
army of detectives, and in the course of their  
inquiries they brought to light many strange  
facts.

Countess Isabella, instead of remaining at  
her magnificent home to give birth to her child,  
travelled to Berlin and rented a small flat. At  
the time of the birth she refused to summon any  
doctor, but was attended by several elderly  
Polish women who had been domestic servants  
in her household for many years.

**MANY TRIALS.**

Count Hector Kwilecki spent three years in  
collecting incriminating material, and then  
initiated an action demanding that the High  
Court at Posen should adjudge the infant to be  
an interloper and neither the rightful son of the  
Countess Isabella Kwilecki nor the legitimate  
heir to the Kwilecki estates.

The case was tried in 1901, when the boy was  
four years of age, and he was brought into  
court to show the alleged remarkable likeness  
between his own features and those of the  
Countess Isabella. The High Court at Posen  
rejected Count Hector Kwilecki's claim, and  
ruled that there were insufficient proofs to  
warrant the denial of Countess Isabella's  
motherhood.

Count Hector Kwilecki then pressed the  
public prosecutor to take action, and the array  
of evidence laid before that official seemed to be  
so overwhelming that he ordered the arrest of  
Countess Isabella and her husband, as well as of  
the Polish servants who were in attendance  
upon her at the time of the alleged birth.

The trial of Count Ignaz Kwilecki, Isabella  
Kwilecki and of their three servants, took  
place in Berlin in 1903, and ended in the acquit-  
tal of all the prisoners.  
Count Hector Kwilecki persuaded Cecilia  
Mayer, the alleged rightful mother of the boy,  
to bring an action in the civil court for the  
recovery of the child. Count Hector Kwilecki  
made no secret of the fact that he supplied her  
with the necessary money to pay the costs of this  
action.

The action was first heard in the Civil  
Court at Posen, and the counsel who appeared  
on behalf of little Count Joseph Kwilecki  
argued that Cecilia Mayer could not possibly  
be the mother of the boy, because if she were,  
she would naturally desire to see him heir to  
magnificent estates, living in comfort and  
luxury among the great ones of the land, instead  
of endeavouring to drag him down from his  
high position and reduce him to beggary in a  
poor man's hut.

**LAST APPEAL.**

The Posen Court gave judgment against  
Cecilia Mayer, but Count Hector Kwilecki  
succeeded in accumulating new evidence, and  
another trial took place before the Civil Court  
at Breslau. There again, judgment was given  
in favour of Cecilia Mayer, but Count Hector  
Kwilecki appealed against this decision.

The High Court at Posen, sitting on Decem-  
ber 20, 1909, over-ruled all previous judicial  
decisions, and adjudged the boy known as Count  
Joseph Kwilecki, the only son and heir of Count  
Ignaz Kwilecki, to be in reality the son of the  
Galician peasant woman, Cecilia Mayer.

At the same time, the court issued a  
judicial order directing Count Ignaz Kwilecki  
to hand over the boy to Cecilia  
Mayer. This step, however, was not necessary,  
owing to the fact that Count Ignaz Kwilecki  
immediately gave notice of appeal.

Seven judges of the supreme tribunal at  
Leipzig heard the appeal. They did not order  
a new trial, but simply cancelled the ruling of  
the High Court at Posen. The decision of the  
Supreme Court is absolutely final, so that  
Joseph's identity as the real Count Kwilecki is  
definitely established.

Count Ignaz Kwilecki, Joseph's aged father,  
was the only member of the family present when  
judgment was delivered. He was deeply affected.  
The overwhelming sorrow at the decision of  
the High Court at Posen in depriving her of  
the boy, and indirectly of adjudging her a  
criminal, led to the death of Countess Isabella  
Kwilecki in February 1910, at the age of  
sixty-four.—Express Correspondent.

**WEATHER REPORT.**

On the 6th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has  
fallen all day in N.E. Japan, and risen moder-  
ately to slightly in Vladivostok and E. China.  
A depression has passed from the continent  
to the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan.

The Pacific high pressure still extends West-  
wards from the Bonins to the coasts of S. China.  
Pressure is relatively low over N. Annam  
and Tonking.

Moderate S.E. winds may be expected over the  
N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending  
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon  
to-day is as follows:—  
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (S.E.) Winds moderate.  
Formosa Channel. Same as No. 1.  
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. Same as No. 1.  
Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.  
S.E. and E. winds, moderate or fresh, showery, fine interval.

**KING EDWARD VII. FOUNDATION.**  
SIR ERNEST CASSELL'S GIFT.

We announced on August 17 last, says The  
Times, that Sir Ernest Cassel intended to devote  
£200,000 to the establishment of an Anglo-  
German institute in memory of King Edward,  
and this he has now done.

The English section, which has the patronage  
of the King and Queen and Queen Alexandra,  
will be known under the name of "King  
Edward VII. British-German Foundation  
(United Kingdom)," the German section, which  
has the patronage of the German Emperor and  
Empress, will be called "König Edward VII.  
British-Deutsche Stiftung (Deutsche Athel-  
lunz)."

The British section is intended to assist  
Germans residing in Great Britain, and the  
German section to assist British subjects resid-  
ing in Germany. For each section the income  
from a capital sum of upwards of £100,000 is  
available.

The Council of Administration of the British  
section consists of Lord Esher (Chairman),  
Lord Redesdale (Vice-Chairman), Baron Bruno  
Schöndor, Mr. Felix Cassel, K.C., M.P., Mr.  
Geoffrey Drake, Mr. C. S. Loch, Dr. Ernest  
Schuster, and the following ladies:—The Hon.  
Iris Milford, Lady Lewis, and Miss Bruce.

The German Ambassador in London for the  
time being is ex officio member of the council.  
The Hon. W. B. L. Barrington is Hon.  
Solicitor and Sir Francis Trippel Hon. Secre-  
tary.

The objects of the King Edward VII.  
British-German Foundation (United Kingdom)  
are:—

- 1 To aid persons of German nationality in the United Kingdom who may be in poverty, distress, or in need of any kind of assistance.
  - 2 To support already existing charitable institutions which have similar objects in view.
  - 3 As funds may permit, to enable persons of German nationality to attend educational establishments in the United Kingdom.
- Applications for assistance should be made, in writing, to the Hon. Secretary, Sir Francis Trippel, at the offices of the foundation, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, S.W.

**STOMALIX**

Sole of Carlos. Cures Dyspepsia and all per-  
cent of Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines,  
indigestion and colic.  
Distributing Agents:  
FRANCIS NEWBURY & SONS, Ltd., London, Eng.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF  
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

**THORNE'S**

OLD VAT

No. 4.

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorn  
of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

**SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

[555]

**APIOLINE**



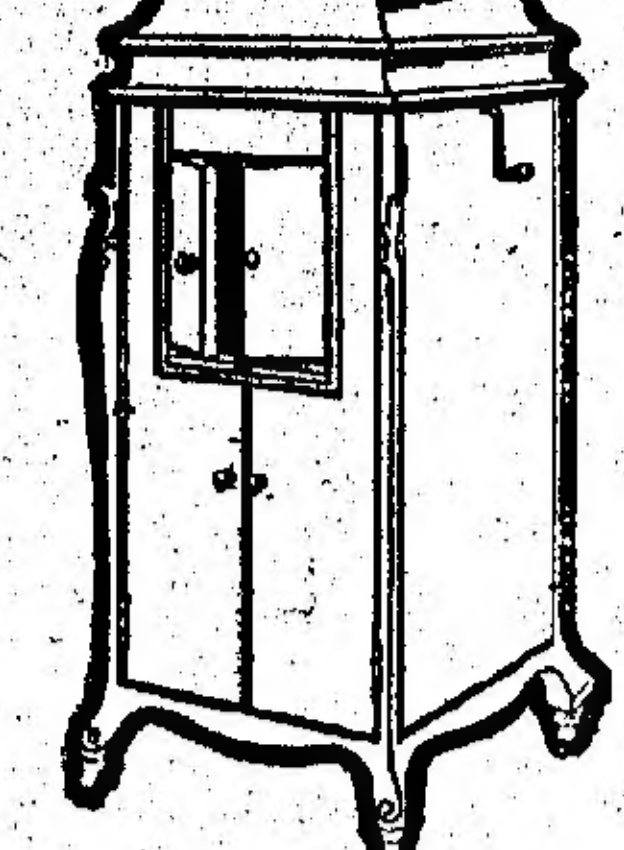
**LADIES**

For functional troubles, delay, pain  
and those irregularities peculiar to  
the sex.  
Prescribed by the highest French  
Medical authorities and superior to  
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.  
CHAPOTEAUT, 5, rue Vivienne, Paris.  
Sole by all Chemists.

**PRINTING**

Nothing creates such a good impression in  
business as the use of First Class Printing.  
The difference in cost between good and bad  
printing and material is generally nil.  
"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"  
PRINTING WORKS  
turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices

**RECORDS WORTH HEARING**  
**ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.**



A Bunch of Nonesense  
Please don't tell my wife  
Father was out  
Foolish Questions  
Hello! People  
Bombasto March  
Pansies Mean Thoughts  
Arrah Wanna  
Yaller Gal (Laughing Song)  
The Silly Cavalier (Merry Widow)  
Gay Gassoon (Banjo)  
Roll on, Silver Moon (Yodel)  
Yankee Prince Selection  
Narcisus  
Ring o' Roses from (Dollar Princess)  
I hear you calling me  
Medley of Irish Jigs  
Mikado Selection  
Tuddy Bear's Panto  
Moore, Dear  
Humorous Variations  
Never introduce your bloke to your lady friend  
Madame Butterfly Selection  
The Moon has his eyes on you  
"Balance Corners" Lancers  
Polka Fantasia Selection  
Serenade (Piano)  
Dollar Princess, Medley  
Take me up with you, dearie  
If you alone were mine (Two Step)

[734]

**"Montserrat"**

LIME JUICE

is a drink with an interesting flavour; it is  
a pure natural product—not a chemical  
 concoction.

Fresh ripe cultivated limes are  
alone used in the manufacture of

**"MONTERRAT"**  
LIME JUICE.

SUPPLIED IN TWO FORMS:—  
Unsweetened, i.e., Plain Lime Juice.  
Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.



600-1

**STRIKING EXPERIMENTS**  
AT THE REQUEST OF THE  
**LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.**

The remarkable feeding experiments conducted  
in the School of Physiology, Trinity College,  
Dublin, at the request of the Local Government  
Board for Ireland, prove that

**BOVRIL**

when added to a fixed diet, has a body-building  
effect equal to from 10 to 20 times the weight  
of the Bovril taken.

DETAILS OF THESE EXPERIMENTS CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

8-1

**JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,**

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,  
BOMBAY.

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design  
No. 1, to following Specification, viz: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels  
to Carved Bracket Knees, Scrolled Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra  
heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible  
Pocket Plates, best Whipcord Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth,  
and patent adjusting toes, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories:—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 12 Selected Ash Cues.                   | 1 Wall Cue Rack.                              |
| 1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.     | 1 Wall Butt Rack.                             |
| 1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head. | 1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed.                 |
| 1 Long Butt.                            | 1 Best Billiard Brush.                        |
| 1 Mid Butt.                             | 1 Set "Crystalline" or "Bonsoline" Bill. Bal. |
| 1 Billiard Marking Board.               | 1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted.                |
| 1 Dust Cover for Table.                 | 1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.                 |
| Straightedge and 2 Circle.              | 1 Bottle Cue Cement.                          |
| 1 Best Spirit Level.                    | 1 Box Silk Spots.                             |
| 1 Smoothing Iron with Sho.              | 2 Dozen Best White Chalk.                     |

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of  
Rs. 1,400 nett.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards  
can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

[1134-1]

**"SHACKELL"**

**"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK**

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

**SHACKELL EDWARDS  
& CO., LTD.**

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

[939]

**SELF CURE NO FICTION!**  
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR!  
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
**THERAPION NO. 1**  
is a remarkably quick cure, often a few days only,  
Cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, migraines,  
**THERAPION NO. 2**  
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful  
swelled joints, etc. when medical treatment fails.  
**THERAPION NO. 3**  
Cures chronic weakness, loss of vigour and vitality,  
Rheumatism, Throatitis & all self treatment  
diseases and cures, delicate or poor from 2/- from  
The Le Chemin de la Vie, 10, rue de la Harpe, Paris.  
Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on  
British Patent and is a very genuine cure.  
\* THERAPION \*  
CURES TO STAY CURED.

ON SALE.  
A TABLE OF THE  
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT  
HONGKONG  
For Demand Drafts on London on the day of  
or preceding the departure of the English  
Mails; also Table of the Yearly  
Approximate Averages for 36 years  
From 1874 to 1909.  
Price \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY  
PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.















# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	D'light, 8th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 10th June	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP	NILE	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES			

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	SIMLA	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	PALMERO	About 22nd June	Freight only.

For Further Particulars apply to

S. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 7th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 8th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 10th June, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN VIA WEIHAWEI	"HUICHOW"	On 12th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEHU"	On 13th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 15th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 15th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 17th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 20th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"SS. LINTAN" and "SS. SANUI"	Twice Weekly.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, through-out and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING" Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of "SS. KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—EAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

YB—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung. FARE, 45 SINGLE and 80 RETURN. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 11 A.M.
"HAIYUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 11 A.M.

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Foochow. Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KUMSANG"	Wed'ay, 7th June, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Friday, 9th June, Noon.
SINGAPORE	Saturday, 10th June, Noon.
MANILA	Saturday, 10th June, 2 P.M.
SANDAKAN	Thursday, 15th June, Noon.
MANILA	Saturday, 17th June, 2 P.M.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUMSANG," "NAMSANG" and "POOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Khat, Lahad, Dava, Simporna, Twaou, Usaban, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

## IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

### OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	
S.S. SILVIA	19th June.
S.S. HELLAS	20th June.
S.S. SPEZIA	1st July.
S.S. SILEZIA	12th July.
S.S. AMBRIA	23rd July.
S.S. ALESIA	9th Aug.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	25th Aug.
S.S. SUBVIA	6th Sept.

### HOMeward.

FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	
S.S. ARCADIA	7th June.
FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	
S.S. FRIEDRICH	8th June.
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SCANDIA	23rd June.
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	
S.S. SITHONIA	26th June.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SLAVONIA	8th July.
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. BRASILIA	9th July.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA. IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Green	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, 1 P.M.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 28th, 1 P.M.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Aug. 18th, 1 P.M.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 30th June, at 1 P.M.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO). Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS.

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

The Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG,	
TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	" 60-0-0
" LONDON	" 71-10-0
"	" 120-0-0, Return 5 Months
"	" 125-0-0, 24 "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420-00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570-00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families. (These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports. For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,  
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

39]

# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WED'AY, 12th July, at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"MEXICO MARU"	6,061	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CANADA MARU"	6,063	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WED'AY, 7th June, at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"DALIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th May, at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'AY, 14th June, at 10 A.M.

During the two months of July and August, Return Tickets to Foochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates of:—

1ST CLASS \$45.50 2ND CLASS \$29.90.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI,  
MANAGER

72]

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

O. B. BEER.

"Just Try It"

HONGKONG, 7th June, 1911.

# U.S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

## PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug. at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug. at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept. at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept. at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 28th Oct. at 1 P.M.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy. THE P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. Od. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application. To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan. To United States Points, Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA.....10,200 Tons ..... FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

PERSIA ..... 9,000 Tons ..... FRIDAY, 7th July, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class. SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports, \$43. via New York " " \$45.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

## SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	"KAWACHI MARU"	7,000	WED'AY, 14th June, at 4 P.M.
	"ATSUTA MARU"	9,000	WED'AY, 21st June, at Daylight
	"HITACHI MARU"	7,000	WED'AY, 5th July, at Daylight
	"SADO MARU"	7,000	SATURDAY, 17th June, from Kow

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	"INABA MARU"	7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"TAMBA MARU"	7,000	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	"YAWATA MARU"	5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU"	6,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	"NIKKO MARU"	6,000	WED'AY, 7th June, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BOMBAY MARU"	5,000	WED'AY, 7th June.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	"MIYASAKI MARU"	9,000	THURSDAY, 8th June, at 11 A.M.
	"HAKATA MARU"	7,000	TUESDAY, 13th June.

Calling at Djibouti.

Carries Deck Passengers. Cargo only.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Cheapest Summer Rates

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return, Kobe Return, Moji Return, Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2nd " \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

THOS. COOK & SON,  
TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.  
SHANGHAI: 23, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATSE STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.



## "G R A E T Z."

METALLIC FILAMENT

EHRICH &amp; GRAETZ,

LAMPS

BERLIN S. O. 36.

Saving in current 70%

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.**BERLIN GUBENER****HUTFABRIK ACT.-GES.****VORM. A. COHN GUBEN III.**

(GERMANY).

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Manufacturers and Exporters of all kinds of

FELT AND WOOL-HATS SOFT AND STIFF.

DAILY PRODUCTION 26,000 HATS BY 3,500 WORKMEN.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

# Hoehl

Extra Dry

gout américain

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China  
Hugo C.A. Fromm, Hongkong.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Acadia, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 3rd inst., at 7.00 a.m. and may be expected here to-morrow. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 3rd May, and for despatch overland on the 10th of May.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	Sihlong	Wednesday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow	Amigo	Wednesday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Mathilde	Wednesday, 7th, 8.10 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Choshan Maru	Wednesday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Sungking	Wednesday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong and Bangkok	Wongkai	Wednesday, 7th, 10.00 A.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Nagasaki Maru	Wednesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nishio Maru	Wednesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Lucero	Wednesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy	Clara Jean	Wednesday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kumang	Wednesday, 7th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Benverlich	Wednesday, 7th, 4.00 P.M.
Saigon	Pheunpenh	Wednesday, 7th, 4.00 P.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUNISIAN.  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes will be included in this contract mail.)

SHANGHAI	Aradia	Wednesday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Sui Tai	Thursday, 8th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Anhui	Thursday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Vasata Maru	Friday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Friday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Hangsang	Friday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO

Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 9th, 1.15 P.M.
Batavia, Biliton, Cheribon, Samarang, and Sourabaya	Tymah	Saturday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore	Hopang	Saturday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUNISIAN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 9th June, at 5 p.m.		
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Yuenang	Saturday, 10th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Zafro	Saturday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Arratoon Apoc	Saturday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.) SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Shanghai	Ningpo	Saturday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Huichow	Monday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiman	Tuesday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Ichia	Tuesday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tsun	Thursday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Mausang	
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Taiyuan	Thursday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL.

## EXCHANGE

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON:	June 6th.
Telegraphic Transfer	194
Bank Bills, on demand	194
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	194
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	194
Credits, at 4 months' sight	110
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	110
ON PARIS:	
Bank Bills, on demand	229
Credits, at 4 months' sight	233
ON GERMANY:	
On demand	185
ON NEW YORK:	
Bank Bills, on demand	44
Credits, at 60 days' sight	45
ON BOMBAY:	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	136
ON CALCUTTA:	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	136
ON SHANGHAI:	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	75
ON YOKOHAMA:	
On demand	88
ON MANILA:	
On demand	89
ON SINGAPORE:	
On demand	77
ON BATAVIA:	
On demand	108
ON HAIPHONG:	
On demand	14
ON SAIGON:	
On demand	84
ON HONGKONG:	
Bank's Buying Rate	80.95
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per test	87.20
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24.8

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents pieces	per cent
Chinese	10	\$7.22 discount
Hongkong	20	\$7.58
Hongkong	10	\$7.07
Hongkong	10	\$7.21

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, JUNE 6th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$890, sellers (\$86.10)
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$27	\$6	\$93, buyers
China Insurance Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.15, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$5, buyers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 83
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$4, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 47
Leong-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57
Soy Chue Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 20
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7	\$6	\$2 1/2, buyers
DOCK AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$48, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$54, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6	all	\$7, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 62
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 87
Greenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	all	\$5, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$16	all	\$3.15, buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$19
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$10	all	\$21
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$25	\$75
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$11, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$185, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$17, buyers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$7 1/2, buyers
INSURANCE.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$175, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$118, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$23.33	\$25	\$105
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$325, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 155, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$815, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$195, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$195, buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$94, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$15.94
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	\$47
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$700
MINING.—				
Societe Francaise des Charbons du Tonkin	16,000	Ecs. 250	all	\$2, sellers
Haub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$12
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	\$1, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$83, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$19
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manchuria Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10 1/2, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$31, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$8. set. 1/2 don. \$26.10
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$90
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	all	\$24
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,500,000	\$10	\$5	\$15 1/2
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$6 1/2, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$9, buyers
Wm. Fowell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$5, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$5, or div. buy.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
Weismann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$4
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$300
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all	\$64

OSRAMS! OSRAMS! OSRAMS!

THE BEST METALLIC FILAMENT LAMP MADE.

PRICES REDUCED FROM 1ST JUNE.

The "OSRAM" Lamp, notwithstanding numerous cheap imitations and other Foreign-made Metallic Lamps, holds its own and commands a higher price for its merits, which are—

1st **PAYING** its own cost in 150 hours' burning by the reduction in Electric Light bills.

2nd **LONG LIFE**, the average being 3,000 hours without blackening or taking more current.

3rd **LOW CONSUMPTION**, the average being 1 Watt per Candle-power as against 4 Watts for the Ordinary Carbon Lamp.

SOLE RETAIL AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

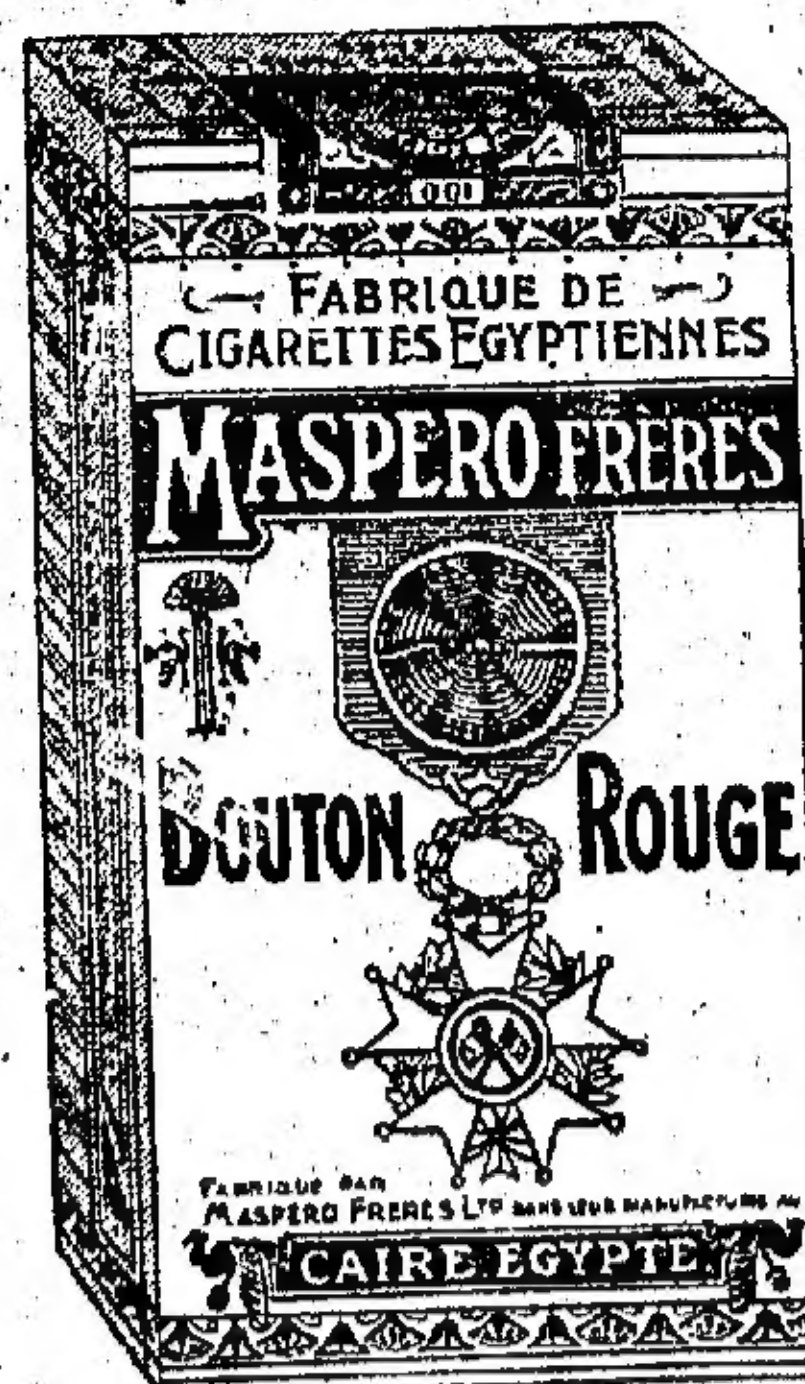
**WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.**

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 358.

## THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

**Bouton Rouge**  
and **Felucca**



A LUXURY TO  
THE MAN  
OF TASTE

IN 50's &amp; 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80

PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

## THE NESTLÉ &amp; ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.

Another Famous Product of the above Company is this

Milkmaid

BRAND

Milk

GUARANTEED FULL CREAM.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.

A trial of which will satisfy you of its EXCELLENCE.

PRICE:

20 Cents Per Tin.  
82.30 .... Per Doz. Tins.  
\$9.00 .... Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.

ON SALE AT—

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
KWAN YEE, Queen's Road Central.  
CHONG YEE, Queen's Road Central.  
MAN YUEN, Queen's Road East.  
NAM HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.  
MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.  
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,  
11, Caine Road.THE  
"GIN  
OF  
GINS"THE  
CONNOISSEUR'S  
BRAND.**H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,**

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 12th June—Auction of Crown Land at Kennedy Road, by Public Works Dept. 3 P.M.

Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 P.M.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 7th to 13th, 1911.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
Wed.	7	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		6 46	5 6	1 8	2 8
Thurs.	8	6 55	4 6	0 32	2 3
		7 11	6 1	1 4	2 2
Fri.	9	7 35	4 4	1 51	2 5
		8 46	4 2	2 31	1 7
Sat.	10	8 0	6 7	1 34	2 6
		9 38	4 1	3 10	1 8
Sun.	11	8 26	6 9	2 2	2 8
		10 27	4 0	2 29	2 9
Mon.	12	8 53	7 1	3 48	1 1
		11 15	3 9	4 26	0 9
Tues.	13	9 20	7 2	2 55	3 1
				5 5	0 8

## OPIUM.

May 16th

Quotations are:—	
Malwa New	\$2,250/2,300 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$2,320/2,350
Malwa Older	\$2,370/2,390
Malwa V. Old	\$2,420/2,450
Persian fine quality	\$1,125
Persian extra fine	\$2,025
Paina New	\$2,375 per chest.
Paina Old	\$2,375
Banaras New	\$2,375
Banaras Old	\$2,325

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 6th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.87	29.93	29.86
Temperature	83	83	82
Humidity	79	79	87
Wind Direction	E	East	E
Force	2	3	2
Weather	o	c	op
Rain	—	0.01	—

Highest open air Temperature on 5th, 65

Lowest open air Temperature on 5th, 79

Printed and Published by ALFRED NORMAN KEMP for the Concerned at 10A Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.